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years of defensive and protective activities placed a heavy strain on the company's finances. Nevertheless on the whole the settlement was secured, and no serious monetary loss was sustained by the associates when the company's affairs were finally brought to a conclusion. The colonists on their part hewed homes from the wilderness which the company's liberal provisions for education and religious worship rendered superior to those of any other community in the western world.

In the notes appended to the records the editor furnishes much useful biographical information, but in so abbreviated a form that they appear like the captions of an index or the sketches of an army register. In a volume where the personnel plays so important a part in evoking interest, it would seem that somewhat more space and grace might have been given to the lives of the founders. Upon the whole, however, the volume is a distinct achievement, and the promise of more to follow will be hailed with satisfaction by all students of western history.

LOUISE PHELPS KELLOGG

Spanish exploration in the southwest, 1542-1706. Edited by Herbert Eugene Bolton, Ph.D., professor of American history, university of California. [Original narratives of early American history, reproduced under the auspices of the American historical association: general editor, J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D.] (New York: Charles Scribner's sons, 1916. 487 p. \$3.00 net)

Early narratives of the northwest, 1634-1699. Edited by Louise Phelps Kellogg, Ph. D., research department, state historical society of Wisconsin. [Original narratives of early American history, reproduced under the auspices of the American historical association, edited by J. Franklin Jameson.] (New York: Charles Scribner's sons, 1917. 382 p. \$3.00 net)

The story of the *Original Narratives* has in these volumes finally left the Atlantic seaboard and penetrated the interior of the continent, a boldness of enterprise shown only by one other volume of this excellently edited series. In Mr. Bolton's volume a more startling and unexpected innovation is noticeable; instead of confining himself to material in English already printed, one-third of his volume is composed of documents never before printed in English translation, and *mirabile dictu* another third contains documents never before printed in any language. Considering the very large mass of unprinted material which might have illuminated the narratives of other volumes, the present reviewer regrets that a more inclusive policy in the makeup of this series was not adopted at the date of its conception. As the series now stands, it offers illuminating material for the college freshman who is being in-

troduced to the subject of American history, and undoubtedly the professorial influence so potent in the councils of the American historical association had in mind the needs of such fledglings in the science of history; but except to make possible the purchase of copies of scarce tracts by numerous libraries, thus appeasing the appetite of uncritical historians other than college freshmen, the series as a whole falls below the service to the real historians of the country which its excellence in other ways should have performed, for real historians do not care to use translations without consulting the originals, and traveling Americans as they are they can easily secure access to those original English books and pamphlets which form the great bulk of the volumes in the series. The series is no doubt a monument to the ascendancy of the college professor in the American historical association.

The two volumes under review show the excellence of those that have previously appeared. The general editor can be congratulated on the high standard of editorial apparatus which he maintains in all which he puts out. Mr. Bolton has wisely chosen "to illustrate with some fullness the cardinal episodes in the history of the region and period covered, rather than to treat more lightly a larger number of topics." The result of this choice is to leave "the history of the seventeenth century New Mexico almost a blank after its founding by Oñate." An excellent map compiled by the editor of the Spanish explorations during the period forms the frontispiece and besides there are reproductions of two original Spanish maps. The new matter that is printed makes the volume a real contribution to the subject.

Miss Kellogg has not undertaken to publish anything new, nor did the field of her editing lend itself readily to such originality. After the explorations of such well-known men as Jolliet, La Salle, and Tonti—whom she calls Tonty—were given adequate space in well-known and oft reprinted narratives, there was left little space for less known documents. She has, however, given us a revised translation of St. Cosme's letter, for which western historians will be greatly indebted. The reproduction of the map of the Mississippi country made after the discoveries of Joliet and Marquette which has never before been reproduced adds greatly to the value of the volume.

C. W. A.

Economic and social beginnings of Michigan. A study of the settlement of the lower peninsula during the territorial period, 1805-1837. By George Newman Fuller, Ph.D. [Michigan historical publications, University series, I] (Lansing: Michigan historical commission, 1916. 630 p. \$1.00)

Like the State historical society of Wisconsin, the Michigan historical commission has inaugurated the publication of a series of monographic